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How long will the treasures of earth be spent
 In hurling the hail of "hell" ?
 In launching its ships whose breath is death
 On the ocean's billowy swell ?

How long will this Thy footstool be ruled
 By this wrong idea of might,
 And Thy nations be like unto animals
 That snarl and growl and fight ?
 How long, O Lord, how long ?

Will not six thousand wearisome years
 Be enough for us to outgrow ?
 We dream we glimpse a glimmering gleam ;
 O Lord, is it so, is it so ?
 O, patience with our humanity yet
 While war's still the best can be done ;
 Through the din and dark hear our suffering cry :
 How long till the rising sun ?
 How long, O Lord, how long ?

O, we know that its light will be white like Thy throne,
 For Thy earth with a knowledge of Thee
 Shall be full just as soon as we comprehend,
 As the waters cover the sea ;
 With intensest longing and faith, O Lord,
 That never knows how to quail,
 Undaunted, expectant, we suffer and wait,
 For Thy edict never can fail,
 How long, O Lord, how long ?

Kempton, Ind.

New Books.

WAR OR PEACE — A PRESENT DUTY AND A FUTURE HOPE. By Hiram M. Chittenden. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1911. 273 pages.

This is not a history, nor a contribution of new facts, but an animated discussion in which old materials are skilfully handled by a vigorous writer and critic of war. The author commands attention because he has been an army officer and presumably knows what war means. He does not, however, draw upon his personal experience to any great extent. His treatment of the subject is impersonal, not reminiscent. He has a telling chapter, called "Mistaken Conceptions," in which he reduces to absurdity the so-called war virtues — honor, justice, patriotism and the heritage of military deeds. "The whole idea of war is irrational," he says. "The deeds of war are simply deeds of duty, and are worth no more nor less than deeds of duty done in times of peace. Often, indeed, the latter furnish the keener test." He also ridicules the fallacy of war insurance in the form of armaments quite as much as war itself, and shows that war preparations, when supposed to be aimed at a dreaded rival, like those of France against Germany (1870), or those of Germany against England, are sources of danger. He instances, on the other hand, the self-denying ordinance of the United States and Great Britain by which armaments are practically forbidden on the Great Lakes, the result of which has been to prevent international suspicion and to save needless expense. The author, with his habit of analysis, simplifies the issue between the peace men and the big navy party in the United States by showing that when the question between them comes up in Congress there is a difference

only between voting for two battleships or for one battleship, each side maintaining with equal sincerity its own view of the case. This narrowing of the issue is helpful to the reader, but the author unexpectedly goes on to justify the big navy plan by showing how little the difference the additional expense for two ships really is when reduced to a per capita sum of money, and he approves the fortification of the Panama Canal. He offers little hope of escape from the present situation, but believes the nations will continue until they are overburdened with expense for armaments, or for other reasons, chiefly psychological, begin to see the futility of war preparations. He believes that so long as other nations continue to arm, the United States must continue arming. He favors not only having a large navy, but an increased army. In this connection he considers the possible emergency of war with Japan, and makes use of it to support his position. He believes, however, that the present difficulties will be solved by world federation which, once instituted, will release for civic and productive use the wealth and the men that are devoted to war and war preparations.

One cannot help wishing that the author, with his keen insight and logical mind, might have suggested some immediate solution of the present problem through the work of the Hague Conferences or by diplomatic methods, as, for example, a new pacific policy or an international treaty calculated to limit war preparations, as his book might then have had more constructive value than it now possesses.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN. Reports and addresses given at the third Quinquennial Reunion held in Berlin, June, 1904. With an introduction by May Wright Sewall. Vol. II. Boston. 1909. 197 pages.

This report on the International Council of Women contains an account of an important session which was devoted to international peace. The meeting listened to addresses by the Baroness von Suttner, Mme. Isabelle Bogelot, Lady Aberdeen, Mrs. Sewall, Miss Sheriff Bain and others representing different peoples, most of them of the English-speaking races or Europeans. The addresses were made in English, French and German. The report sets forth the relation of the International Council of Women to the world peace movement, and may profitably be read in connection with addresses delivered by Mrs. Sewall at the National Peace Congress in New York City and the Pennsylvania and New England Peace Congresses. It contains portraits of the distinguished women of the Council.

UNION INTERPARLEMENTAIRE: COMPTE RENDU DE LA XVII^E CONFERENCE. Brussels: Misch & Thron.

This report of the sixteenth meeting of the Interparliamentary Union contains documents relating to the preparation for the Conference, and a record of its sessions from day to day, together with reports and speeches on various subjects presented for discussion, the resolutions adopted and the names of members in attendance. Among the important topics of the day that were considered were the neutralization of interoceanic straits and canals, the Naval Conference of London, national commissions on peace, international postal tariffs and the matter of asking the Bureau at The Hague to furnish